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DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson | self, and he need not grant a hearing un- munity. COLUMBUS, O.-Viaduct News Stand, 380 High street.

See if Senator Hanna does not sound a new campaign phrase to-day. He originated "Stand pat" and "Let well enough

The court's ruling that Stahl could not put on the stand may have been technically correct, but many people are wondering why Stahl was unwilling to make oath to his "reports" if they were true

proved to be greater than the community can provide for, and the Governor has issued a proclamation asking for money contributions from outside. No doubt there will be a generous response from the coun-Naturally enough, when Attorney Noel

went to St. Louis on the advice of Manager Brown and in company with Managing Editor Martin, and had his expenses paid, he thought they were paid by the paper these gentlemen were connected with. Almost anybody would

Since Controller Tracewell, Auditor Castle, former Postmaster General Smith and forer First Assistant Perry S. Heath have answered S. W. Tulloch's charges, there is loch. He stands before the country as a thoroughly discredited person, and whose removal from office did not come any

It is evident that in dealing with the eneral manager, the managing editor and the editor-in-chief of the News, Attorney not make that fine distinction that these gentlemen now desire to have drawn, but considered that they were acting as representatives of the News and not in their individual capacity. Mr. Noel appears to be a fairly intelligent man, too.

The Ohio Republican convention, which neets at Columbus to-day, promises to be harmonious to an unusual degree. The details were practically settled at a conference of party leaders last night, and the programme will be carried out without Myron T. Herrick, prospective nominee for Governor, is a prominent citizen of Cleveland and a member of the Republican national committee.

filling of wells, wherever these are used, the scattering of other decaying matter over ellars are almost sure in such oduce malarial epidemics. sanitary officers in Topeka, and elsewhere in that region will be many and their work arduous when the flood subsides.

The Supreme Order of Pestalozzi, the new ciety of school teachers just at Portland, Ind., has for its "the inculcation of the practical which affect school teachers and rested in school work." But why this need of secrecy? Is it that the words lessons" have to do with salaries, the best methods of circumventing school trustees, how to punish bad boys without losing their positions, and kindred subjects best discussed in private?

Kentucky deserves the bad reputation she has for feuds and murders, but it is not the whisky-drinking State that many persons On the contrary, it is rather an exceptionally sober State. According to statement just issued by the secretary of Temperance Association there hree counties which have not thirty-five more with but on loon each. Nineteen counties wo saloons each, and only about in the State are absolutely "wet." The principal product of the State is not largely consumed at home.

The Board of Education in New York last year, when it becomes the pupil whether he shall ench, German, Latin or stenogaction of the board has met rable adverse criticism, espe-German-Americans. The superthe schools takes the ground given to foreign languages in grades was practically wasted, did not afford any real knowledge

parents learn to speak the lan-

German in the public schools. If he gets more it is at the expense of English studies. A hundred years hence there will be no language spoken in the United States but En-

THE GOVERNOR AND THE REFORM-ATORY BOARD.

The local Democratic organ-or what is

left of it-charges Governor Durbin with "converting the Indiana Reformatory into a wheel of his political machine," and says "he gave his assurance to the Legislature that if it would pass his bill removing the board he would have an investigation which would fully vindicate the Legislature's action." The Journal is on record against introducing partisan politics into the management of any of the State institutions or converting them into political machines, and will be very quick to denounce an open attempt in that direction. It opposed the Goodwine bill last winter because it looked like an attempt to introduce politics in the management of the Reformatory by legislating a whole board out of office without any previous investigation of charges or reasons assigned. The present law was intended to give the Governor a free hand in the appointment of the board, with a qualified power of removal, thereby investing him with general supervisory power over the management of the institution, which unquestionably he should have. It would be a very bad system that should give him the power to appoint boards who might thereafter do as they pleased. The present law did not legislate any person out of office. It left vacancies to occur by expiration of terms or by removal for cause, and in the latter respect it gives the Governor power enough and not too much. It says "The Governor may remove any of the managers for cause. upon written statement, made after an opportunity for a hearing is given, if demanded." Under this provision the Governor may remove any member of the board for cause deemed sufficient by himpower to give the chief executive. management of the State institutions. might happen that there was cause for the removal of a member of the board known to the Governor and deemed fully convincing by him, which reasons of public policy would prevent him from making known. The law does not say how the Governor shall obtain information as to the existence of causes justifying, in his opinion, a change in the board. He may The suffering and distress at Topeka have obtain his information in any way, and he is the judge as to its conclusiveness.

free hand, but he is responsible to the people for the proper exercise of the power. The Governor did not promise to make an investigation of the Reformatory before making any changes in the old board. While the Goodwine bill was pending, which did not pass, he said if that bill were passed "it will be my most earnest effort to have a thorough investigation made.' He said he would make it the subject of his first communication to a new board, and he expressed his belief that months after a new board has been placed in control the action of every man who has in any manner supported the bill will be vindicated." As the Goodwine bill not pass, the Governor's promise to order an investigation was not binding. He never made any promise as to what he would or would not do under the present law. the only changes that have been made the board since the present law was passed the Governor has acted clearly and fully within his authority. The board is not yet entirely reorganized. When it is he may onclude that the proper time has come order an investigation, if he shall conclude

AN INVESTIGATION'S DISCLOSURES. From the beginning the Journal has advocated the investigation of all charges of dishonesty or "boodling" made in good faith against the city administration. the charges proved to be unfounded the administration would be strengthened. harmed; if they were discovered to be true, then the guilty ones should be made to pay the penalty for public benefit. The Journal is a party paper, but it holds the interests of the public above those of party, and has no disposition to shield wrongdoers merely One of the worst results of the Kansas | because they are Republicans. At the same accept a man's guilt as a fact until it has been proved. The disclosures of the Stahl trial from day to day show that fair play respects. To say this is no reflection on the Citizens' League as such. It is justice to say that the majority nembers of this organization are free from blame so far as all questionable proceedings represent the League, but their own business interests, on whom the responsibility seems to lie. No one who has followed the testimony closely will believe for a moment that the business manager of the News and the managing editor of the News were acting in any other than their official capacity when they arranged for the importation of a detective to "trail" Mr. Logsdon. No one will believe that the business manager of the News was acting independently as an individual when he arranged for a decoy telegram to be sent from New York by an employe of the News. It is true that the News has disclaimed responsibility, but its disclaimer is disengenuous. Last Tuesday it declared editorially that "the man (Stahl) under arrest is not and flever has been employed by the Indianapolis News, though members of the News staff knew that he was at work in this city running down rumors of corruption. Mr. Noel, attorney for the City Council committee now investigating the Board of Public Works, and Earl E. Martin, formerly of the News, met Smith in St. Louis. Mr. Noel had gone over to consult with Mr. Folk as to methods of conducting Noel." This, as later developments show. was said with plain intent to deceive. No one had accused the News of paying the detective's salary, and in denying something that had not been charged and laying the leadership upon Mr. Noel so far as the St.

Noel will not have it so. When he went

to St. Louis in company with Managing

Editor Martin, at the suggestion of Man-

ager Brown, and after a talk with Editor-

in-chief Williams, his expenses were paid

the News was making good to him or not," but if he hadn't thought it was he would undoubtedly hold a different opinion of the managing editor's public spirit and self-

denying disposition than he now entertains.

No, there can be no question whatever in any intelligent mind that the News is responsible for Stahl's presence here and for his disreputable methods. It may consider its course justified by its desire to secure a journalistic sensation-the Journal will not discuss that point; the wish to secure evidence against a man who had sued it for libel may be its excuse. But, as a newspaper assuming to represent the better element of the community and loudly advocating reforms, it was deviating far from an honorable course in its transactions affecting Mr. Logsdon. The simplest elements of fair play were in conflict with its acts. Whatever else the investigation of administration affairs may do it has afforded edifying and surprising glimpses into dark journalistic byways.

WHAT WILL THE GAS COMPANY DO? The courts having decided that the Indianapolis Gas Company is under no further legal obligation to furnish natural gas which it has not and cannot get, the company will doubtless quit the business, as far as this city is concerned, immediately. The ordinance was accepted by the Indianapolis Natural Gas Company Feb. 20, 1898, and by the Indianapolis Gas Company May 22, 1890. The natural gas period in this city has therefore covered about fifteen years, though the service for a few years past has been very unsatisfactory, owing to the exhaustion of the supply. With meter measurement adopted at the beginning it might have been made to last several years longer. It has been shamefully wasted, and the practice that has prevailed for years past of boring mixers, thereby enabling many persons to steal gas from the company and from their neighbors as well, cannot have had a very elevating effect on the morals of the com-

pany has sunk hundreds of wells, of which most are exhausted. What gas the company has can probably be marketed in other towns less remote from the field until the supply gives out entirely. Eventually the company will have on its hands several hundred dry holes, some of which may by a process of natural conversion become oil wells, while the majority will be simply relics and reminders of a dead industry. The company also has many miles of mains and supply pipes in the The removal of the latter would cause a great disturbance of street pavements and be very expensive. The ordinance makes no provision for the removal of mains or pipes, and the company would have no authority to remove them without an enabling act by the Council, to which it might apply any conditions it should see The Council is master of the situation in that regard. It may be that the company will conclude to leave the city mains and pipes in the ground and utilize them for the distribution of artificial gas. This at \$1 a thousand feet, with the approved appliances now made, is a very cheap fuel for cooking purposes, and may even be utilized for heating purposes. It may be that with the aid of improved processes of manufacture the company can offer art' ficial gas for cooking and fuel purposes at considerably less than \$1 per thousand This is done in some cities, and the reduction of price has caused a large increase in consumption. If the company would follow the tendency in other lines of busia narrow margin of profit instead of doing smaller business at a large profit, it might meet with a ready response from the public. People who have enjoyed for years the luxury of cooking with natural gas would take very kindly to the use of

t ventures to offer this hint gratis. The address of the Indiana commissioners for the St. Louis world's fair to the people of the State deserves attention. It appeals especially to the press and to all public-State. The Legislature has done its part by making a liberal appropriation, \$150,000, the remains for the press and people to do their share. Necessarily the main responsibility and labor will fall on the commission, but they have a right to expect hearty co-opera tion from the press and people. The appeal should enlist the interest and co-operation of every citizen desirous of seeing the State properly represented at a world's fair which, in many respects, will be the greatest one yet held. The commission, through its secretary, Hon. James W. Cockrum, wil furnish all needed information, and no doubt it-will be pleased to receive information and suggestions from any quarter.

At Louisville, where the question of grade crossings is under consideration, the managers of the electric line promise that if grade crossings are allowed to continue near the crossing. The conductor then gets ! down the tracks. If there' is no train in sight he throws the rail into place and the crossing is made. The movable rails open automatically after the car passes. The idea is simple, and would seem to furnish an adequate safeguard against collisions between steam and electric cars.

Young Mr. Harris, of Kentucky, temporarily of Sioux Falls, S. D., is not getting a fair deal in his matrimonial ventures. At least so it is likely to appear to most people. He married without the consent of his father-in-law, a gentleman of high temper and handy with a gun. His first greeting from his new relative was in the form of a charge of buckshot in his arm and breast. Finding that life in this family was too strenuous he went to Dakota for the purpose of securing a divorce, but has received word from his wife's vivacious parent that he will arrive in Sloux Falls the time the case comes up for hearing and bring his gun with him to use if anything derogatory is said about his daughter. He did not want Harris for a son-in-law, but now that he has him does not mean to let him get away. It is hard lines for a

In this inventive age machines are made to do many things formerly done by hand, but setting tomato plants by machinery is

one hundred acres in tomatoes, a short committeeman from the Fourth in case distance north of Jeffersonville. It will the present incumbent, Oscar H. Mont-take 300,000 plants to fill the tract, and all gomery, of Seymour, is not a candidate for are set by a machine, the operation of

To run the machine requires three men. one to drive the team that pulls it and the other two to attend to the planting. The plants are placed in a chute and as one goes into the ground another is caught by small clutch and held with a precision that is life-like until it is time to deposit it. At the same time the plant goes into the ground the machine deposits a pint of water and an equal amount of fertilizer at the base of the stalk, not a drop of water nor a grain more of fertilizer going into the hill than is necessary. When the plant, water and fertilizer are placed in a furrow prepared by a small plow on the front of the machine another peculiar looking clamp hills up the earth and the tomato is as carefully planted as if done by hand and is ready for sunshine and rain to make it

The machine is not costly, and it is said will more than pay for itself in one season's

The grocers and housewives of the country should contribute toward the building of a monument to S. E. Pettee, the Cleveland man, just dead, who invented the machine for making paper bags. Without paper bags how could either of these classes keep house?

Isn't Governor Durbin a trifle rash in venturing down to Evansville just now while the bookkeeper of the Southern Insane Hospital is on the rampage?

THE HUMORISTS.

It All Depends.

Catholic Standard. Mrs. McCall-So your dear old to heaven. Willie-We don't know yet. His will won't be read till after the funeral.

A Happy Fellow. He never climbed the heights sublime, To greet Fame's morning mellow,

But folks said of him all the time:

"He's just a happy fellow!" -Atlanta Constitution.

It's Bound to Come. "Of course," said the optimist, "If a man gets

into the habit of hunting trouble he's sure to find it."

His Role.

"I see that De Rantem is going to be a star next season," observed Brutus Futlites to Be atrice Litefuts.

"A shooting star, no doubt," commented Beatrice, with that spontaneous wit which has made her presa agent famous; "for I understand he is to have the leading role in a wild-west

The Ingenious Drug Clerk.

Stern Father-And did you lose your situation for knocking down that valuable plaster east? Smart Son-Indeed, I didn't. Before the proprietor returned I had pulverized the pieces in a mortar, poured some perfumed dope over it and was selling it for a brand new tollet powder. He's going to raise my wages Saturday.

Birthday Remorse.

I used to smile at elder folk Whose hair was growing thin. In boyhood such a trifling joke

A gay response will win! I laughed when father's glasses came To help his weary eyes. Nor dreamed my fate would be the same.

I now apologize. To those who trembled at a cold And feared each casual ache And who their appetites controlled For tender stomachs' sake;

To those who in my earlier youth Seemed cautious more than wise, With deep humility, in sooth, I now apologize.

-Washington Star.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

the local papers recently," said Floyd Woods last evening at the Columbia Club, "in which various politicians have expressed their opinions concerning the control of the Republican State committee the next campaign. Several of them seem to think that the new committee should be organized in the interests of some one individual and shouldbe controlled by him. It has occurred to me that the committee should be organized in the the Republican party and control itself. present committee was not controlled man during campaign, the chairman, Mr. Goodrich. was not controlled by anybody, nor was the policy of the organization dictated by any one man or set of men, and it is my opinion that this same principle should and will prevail in the coming campaign. Mr. Woods is the member of the State committee from the Seventh district and is a candidate for re-election. This statement coming from him at this time is of especial interest in that it is the first expression on this subject given out by one of the district committeemen, and indicates

Woods stands for re-election. xxx Democratic State Chairman W. H. O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, is not yet ready to state whether he will be a candidate for re-election. He was here yesterday to attend the meeting of the building committee of the world's fair commission and did not object to talking politics in a general way, but when the question of his seeking to remain at the head of his party organization in Indiana was broached he dodged. "I have not thought about that yet." he said. "It is too early. The committee will not be reorganized until next January and there is nothing to arouse any especial activity this far in advance. You know,' he added with a smile that was in a measure suggestive, "we have no strife in our We have no candidates seeking to control the State organization, and when reorganized very quietly."

the right time comes the committee will However, it is taken for granted by the party leaders that "when the right time mes" Senator O'Brien will be a candidate for re-election and that he will be chosen without opposition. He has made one of the most popular and most satisfactory chairmen the Democrats have ever had and there has not been the suggestion opposition to him. He is diplomatic. suave and a good organizer and although he led a losing fight in the last campaignand will doubtless do so again-the con sensus of opinion among the Democratic workers is that he is the right man in the right place.

The senator says the Democrats have b no means dropped their plans to attack the constitutionality of the legislative apportionment measure passed by the last Gen They are making their eral Assembly. preparations to begin the fight in ample time to push it through the courts before the real campaign next year, he says, but he would not indicate when the first gun would be fired. He is very confident of being able to knock out the law.

XXX E. A. Remy, of Seymour, who was here executive committee of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, brought the the Democratic congressional nomination in the Fourth District. The new Richmond is former State Senator Joseph H. Shea, of

"I don't believe Shea has announced hi andidacy, nor am positive that he will be in the race," said Mr. Remy, "but I had a talk with him a day or two ago and he told me he was seriously considering becoming candidate. I should not be at all surprised if he got into the fight, which will of course, make it all the more complicated and all the more interesting from a Republican standpoint.

With Shea in the running there is a round half dozen probable starters against Representative F. M. Griffith, of Vevay, and the entries will not be closed for several moons

Mr. Remy has been mentioned as more than a mere smattering of by Mr. Martin; he "didn't know whether | and has nearly completed the planting of | probable candidate for Republican

re-election. It is understood that Mr. Montgomery is figuring on being a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court from the Second Judicial District, and if he enters that contest he will, of course, not be a candidate for district chairman. Mr. Remy, however, says he has no aspirations in that line. "I have troubles enough running a Republican paper," he said, "and am not looking for any more. I have been secretary of the county committee for the last three years and that, together with my business, kept me so busy that I didn't know whether I was going or coming half

XXX S. F. Jones, of Marion, who was formerly identified with the Marion Chronicle and was for many years secretary of the Republican county committee in Grant county, was in the city last night. Mr. Jones says he is paying little attention to politics at present and he would not venture an expression on the situation in the Eleventh district growing out of G. A. H. Shideler's candidacy for Governor and Major Steele's probable candidacy for Congress, both hailing from the same county.

L. P. Newby, of Knightstown, was here resterday en route to Jeffersonville to attend the meeting of the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory, of which he is one of the new members. He declined to discuss the probable action of the board in regard to the management of the institution, but it is understood that he indicated to friends that no change in the superintendency is to be expected for some little time, if any is made. It is said the new members will take ample time to acquaint themselves with Superintendent Byers's conduct of the institution's affairs. As Mr. Byers had had no practical experience in prison work prior to his going to Jeffersonville, his administraton is looked upon as something of an experiment, and will be examined into closely by the new board of managers before it is determined whether he will be retained or his services dis-pensed with. The board held a preliminary conference last night, but the regular business session will be on to-day.

The recent sensational charges of corruption, or attempted corruption, in the City Council of Evansville is the sole topic of conversation in a political way in the Vanderburg county capital at present, says Judge J. E. Williamson, of that city, who was at the Claypool yesterday. The judge, however, declined to make any comments on the affair, and indicated that it was a subject to be handled warily when it came

Williamson is a well-known rail-Judge road attorney, and was a prominent figure in the lobby of the Legislature last winter, where he worked for one or two measures in which railroads were interested, notably the railroad consolidation bill introduced by Senator Gray.

Senator Eben H. Walcott, of Wolcott, will be a candidate for renomination next year, unless he alters his present intention. "I think I shall stand for renomination," he said last evening at the Columbia Club "I know of nothing that I enjoy more than the work in the Senate, and I should like to be returned for another term.

Senator Wolcott has represented the disrict composed of Jasper, Newton White counties during the last two sessions, and he has been one of the leaders on the majority side, as well as one of the most popular members of the Legislature.

X X X

Tom Taggart, former leader of the Democracy of Indianapolis, came up from French Lick yesterday forenoon and met a few of his political friends at the Grand later in the day. He had the same smile and warm handclasp, but he was not talking politics, and could not be persuaded into an expression on municipal, state or national affairs.

Thomas E. Davidson, one of the prominent attorneys and active Republicans of Greensburg, was at the Claypool last night. At the time Decatur county was a part of the old Fourth district Mr. Davidson could have had the Republican congressional nomination for the asking, but he preferred to stick to his law practice and leave office-seeking to others.

SELLS RESIDENCE

"I have noticed a number of interviews FINE DELAWARE-STREET HOME BOUGHT BY HUGH J. M'GOWAN.

> The Price Paid Was \$60,000, and \$20,-000 More Will Be Expended in Improvements by New Owner.

> A deal was closed yesterday by which Hugh J. McGowan, president of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company purchased the residence of David M. Parry, president of the Parry Manufacturing Company, at 1305 North Delaware street, for the sum of \$60,000. The transfer has not yet been made, pending the completion of the abstract, but the deed will be recorded in a day or two. The transaction was effected through the agency of W. E. Stevenson, and the negotiations were opened some three

property July 1, and will at once begin some extensive improvements on the residence that will entail an expenditure of \$20,000 is understood, but the whole interior will be rearranged. A Chicago architect will be here to-day to consult with Mr. McGowar in regard to the plans for the proposed im-

The Parry residence is considered one of the finest in Indianapolis. It was originally built by Hervey Bates, sr., at the time h built the Bates House, and is said to have cost \$100,000. The house contains sixteen rooms, with a large ballroom on the third floor and a billiard room in the basement and is finely finished throughout. Mr. Bates sold the property to Dr. Horace R. Allen. who was at the head of the Surgical Institute, and Dr. Allen in turn disposed of it to Mr. Parry.

The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Delaware street, is a corner lot, and one of the most desirable residence erties in the city. It is conceded that Mr. McGowan secured it at a bargain, as the real estate alone is easily worth \$200 a foot. Mr. Parry was at one time offered \$300 a foot for the fifty feet on the corner. Mr. Parry is at present building a hand some suburban residence near the Country Club, where he owns a tract of some fifty or sixty acres.

*STUDENTS AS ACTORS.

Play Put on at Butler for Benefit of the Gymnasium Fund.

"The Obstinate Family," a German farce comedy, was presented in the college chapel last night by Butler students, all more or less experienced in amateur theatricals. The play was for the benefit of the Butler Athletic Association and drew an audience about 200. "The Obstinate Family." under the name of "A Woman's Wants," was presented in Chicago some time ago Otis Skinner and May Irwin as princi-Those composing the cast last night Cleo Hunt, as Mr. Hardford; Helen Downing as Mrs. Hardford; Jesse McKinas Mr. Hardwood; Florence Moore as Hardwood; Charlotte Powell as maid. and John F. Mitchell, jr., as butler. The parts of Mrs. Hardford and the maid were especially well acted and John Mitchell as butler kept the audience in a continuou roar of laughter. Before the presentation of the play musical programme was rendered as follows: Piano solo, Arthur Reoch; reading, Jesse M. McKinney; violin solo,

Workhouse Prisoner Captured.

Brown; vocal solo, Emmerson McHatten.

William McColgan, an escaped prisoner from the workhouse, was caught by Patrolman Lee yesterday afternoon and returned to captivity. McColgan made a successfu break for his liberty several days ago, and the police have been making a search for him since. He has a heavy sentence to serve out, and is considered a desperate

CAREER OF AN INDIANIAN RE-VIEWED BY SENATOR FAIRBANKS,

Who Also Related New Incidents o the Life of the Soldier, Jurist, Legislator and Cabinet Officer.

SPRINGFIELD

HUNG IN THE COURTROOM.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Judge and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Harris Among Those Present.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2.-Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, delivered a notable tribute to the late Walter Quinton Gresham in the United States Court room here to-day. Some time ago the Federal court officials of this city made a collection of pictures of judges who had presided over the United States Court for the Springfield district. These pictures were formally hung to-day. Many judges and lawyers attended the exercises. Indiana was represented in the group of pictures by a splendid likeness of Walter Q. Gresham, who served as circuit judge for this district. Many Indiana friends of the Gresham family were present. One company, which included Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Judge and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Addison C. Harris, Noble C. Butler, Albert W. Wishard and others, arrived this morning in a special car.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S ADDRESS. Addresses dealing with the originals of the pictures were delivered. To Senator Fairbanks was assigned Walter Q. Gresham. The senator, in beginning his address, reviewed Gresham's early career, and then

"When the war began his chosen profession possessed no further attractions. He early tendered his sword in support of his large portion of the Republican press had imperiled government and was commis-Governor Morton lieutenant colo nel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but before leaving for the front omoted to the colonelcy of the Fifty-third Regiment. His military career was a brilliant one, and he always dwelt upon it with the utmost pleasure. He re-garded himself as most fortunate, indeed, in having the opportunity to serve his country in the hour of her severest peril. his biographers, speaking of military service, says:

'With his command, he joined the forces of Grant at Savannah, Tenn., and soon won the friendship of the great soldier. He was in the siege of Corinth, the campaign in northern Mississippi and the siege of Vicksburg. In August, 1863, he was appointed brigadier general, and placed in command of the post at Natchez, where he remained until the opening of 1864. From that time until August he commanded a division of the Seventeenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battle Kenesaw mountain, and many others which followed, to Atlanta. On the 20th of July, in the battle of Saggett's hill, he was struck by a minnie ball, which shattered his leg elow the knee and closed his military ca-

"He received his wound while in advance of his troops, examining, under heavy fire, a ravine over which he expected to lead his men in a charge against the enemy, A PATHETIC STORY.

"One evening, when General Gresham was postmaster general, he told me, as we sat looking at the equestrian statue of General McPherson, in Washington, the story of the friendship which had existed between himself and his dead commander. 'I have come, a hundred times, perhaps,' said he, 'and sat here looking at the statue of General McPherson. We were particularly close friends. There existed between us the most perfect mutual attachment and confidence. When news had been carried to General McPherson that I had been shot, he sent his staff surgeon to me with a kindly message. I was borne from the field in an ambulance and by a circuitous route, to the railroad station. I was placed stretcher in the end of a box car, lighted only by one or two tallow candles. I there saw a couple of the members of McPherson's staff. I had received no intelligence of the fate of the battle, and asked one of the officers where General McPherson was. He pointed to a pine box in the car, so near to me that I could lay my outstretched upon it, and said, "There is General McPherson." I rode northward with dead body as far as Louisville, where we separated for the last time on this earth.' 'As he told this pathetic story, under the shadow of the heroic effigy of his dead co

mander, his eyes disclosed the profound depth of his great and noble nature. a year General Gresham's seemed to hang almost in the balance. At one time the crisis was so grave that a consultation of eminent surgeons was held. They agreed that without amputation of his promoting justice in the particular cause, recovery, and amputation was decided upon. drew from under his pillow a revolver and declared that he would shoot the first suron who attempted amputation. The operation was abandoned. The tremendous will ower of the patient proved sufficient to acomplish, without the knife and saw, what the highest professional skill had regarded

as practically impossible. When General Gresham had sufficiently ecovered, he resumed the practice of law at New Albany, Ind., in partnership with idge John H. Butler and Noble C. Butler. is son, now clerk of the United States Courts at Indianapolis. Twice during this artnership he was the unsuccessful candilicket, against the late Michael C. Kerr, time speaker of the House of Representatives. He canvassed the district both imes upon crutches. He was aggressive, bold and fearless in the advocacy of his cause, but the odds were so greatly against nim that, although he reduced the normal opposition majority against his party, he failed of election.

APPOINTED DISTRICT JUDGE. "In 1869 President Grant, who had formed high opinion of General Gresham's qualities as soldier and citizen, unsolicited, tendered him the position of United States district judge for the District of Indiana. The general, at first, doubted the wisdom of his acceptance. He was comparatively young and without adequate experience, as he believed, to enable him suitably to discharge the functions of the great office. After some hesitation, however, he accepted the tender, and addressed himself faithfully, studiousy and conscientiously to the discharge of the grave and arduous duties of a federal judge. He sought to supply his supposed deficiencies by hard work, but his constitution, impaired by his military service, seemed to yield under it, and he was obliged o leave the bench for a year in search of

health upon the Pacific coast. "Judge Gresham was fortunate in his associates upon the bench. Justice David Davis and Judge Thomas Drummond entertained a high opinion of their junior coleague, and gave to him every possible assistance. There grew up between them the strongest ties of genuine friendship. 'They ooked upon him,' said one who well knew them, 'as a son, and he regarded them al- | a subject which is receiving more considerways with filial affection.' While the three liffered in many particulars, it always seemed to me there was a similarity in their exalted conception of the dignity and majesty of the judicial office, and in their absolute integrity of purpose. They were each equitable jurisprudence, and together they this view in his administration of insolvent could have established a code of law for a State in its formative period

"At one time Judge Gresham seriously contemplated retiring ench, with its wholly inadequate compensation, and engaging in the more lucrative practice of the law. But he was a poor man, with a family dependent upon him, and he was possessed of a fear that his health night fail at the bar, because of the wound eceived in the army, and this, doubtless eterred him from taking the step which he had so earnestly contemplated.

MEMBER OF THE CABINET. "He remained upon the District bench until 1883, when he entered the Cabinet of had not made him. He never tried to vene

President Arthur as postmaster gener The invitation came to him unsought and unexpected. He served in this position two years, and then became secretary of the treasury. After a brief service in the Treasury Department, and before the close of President Arthur's administration, Judge Drummond voluntarily retired from the United States Circuit bench, and Judge Gresham was appointed his successor. "As a member of the Cabinet of President Arthur, Judge Gresham displayed executive

ability of a high order. He was a fair and

fearless officer, and, as such, won the con-

fidence of the entire country "His return to the bench was agreeable to himself and gratifying to the bar. He continued upon it until March 4, 1893, when he left it to become secretary of state in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, He had espoused Mr. Cieveland's election, although he had theretofore supported the Republican party. The change of his allegiance in the campaign of 1892 was due to a difference of view between himself and his party upon some fundamental questions of party policy. Although a strong partisan, he possessed an independence of judgment which he never yielded. No one questioned the honesty of his motive in espousing the election of Mr. Cleveland, nor did any one doubt the entire integrity of purpose of Mr. Cleveland in offering, and of Judge Gresham in accepting, a seat at the Cabinet table. Judge Gresham at first declined the President's offer of the portfolio of state. Later, the chief executive invited him to a personal conference, and again tendered him the high office. He accompanied the offer with such urgent and cogent considerations that Judge Gresham felt that it wa, his patriotic duty to accept. He, therefore, accepted and retired from the bench he had so greatly honored, after a total period of service of near-

ly twenty-three years. 'As secretary of state he was engaged in the consideration of many delicate and difficult international problems. He was wholly without diplomatic training, but he brought to the solution of international questions a ripe experience and the judicial temperament. He dealt with the Hawaiian question-whether wisely and well has been a subject of sharp dispute-but that he dealt with it as a judge, upon the facts and the law, according to his best judgment, there can be no manner of doubt. His course with respect to other matters was marked by wisdom and courage. He was in entire harmony with the President, to whose administration he gave complete allegiance. He was intensely American, but never forget-ful of the rights of other powers, and of our duty to respect them. He sought to hold the international scales with absolute judicial

HIS PRESIDENTIAL AMBITION. "In 1888 Judge Gresham was one of the leading candidates for the presidential nomination before the Republican national convention, and his candidacy was everywhere regarded with the utmost respect. He entered the convention with a strong hope but not with confidence. He too well knew the combinations to be met and the nature of the political lottery. He felt the warm support of the wage-earners of the country.

given his candidacy strong support. He was second in the list of candidates when the "The contest was a long and earnest one. He looked upon it, however, with no trace of anxiety, but with apparent judicial com-When the tide seemed to have toward the successful candidate was suggested by a friend that it was obvious he could not be nominated, he replied, without the least evidence of cha-

grin or disappointment, 'Very well,

who justly held him in high esteem. A very

may take my name out of the convention whenever you are ready. "Judge Gresham's judicial career was ong one, covering almost one-quarter of a century. It embraced a period when there were important questions to be determine and when work upon the bench, in his district and circuit, was difficult. Many cases of large amount, involving important questions and vast interests, engaged the attention of the court. He gave them studious and faithful consideration, inspired by but one supreme purpose, and that was to reach and declare the truth. He was not, perhaps, as profoundly learned in the law judges. One of his professional brethren, a very able judge, thus said: 'While his opportunities had not been such as to fully develop him as a lawyer of deep and accurate able him to perform the arduous and often difficult duties of the bench with satisfaction to the bar and the people. He was possessed of a keen and comprehensive intel lect, of great courage, and of a high order of executive ability; and no man ever sat upon the bench whose judgments were more Every instinct of his pure and noble nature gave him an abhorrence of fraud and infustice, and wrong and oppression found no avenue of escape from his keen vision. He became a great judge, and, better still, a friend of humanity in its struggles for ele-

"Another colleague, associated with him many years in judicial service, speaking at the time of his death, said: 'As judge upon the bench he was industrious, patient to hear, impartial and fearless to ways courteous and considerate of rights and feelings of counsel who appeared before him; striving earnestly and con-scientiously to hold the scales of justice even, and anxious only that they should always turn to the side of law and right.'

DIRECT AND LUCID. "His exposition of the law, as applied to cases under consideration by him, was characterized by directness of argument and lucidity of statement. His opinions were delivered in plain, strong English. He was not given to overamplification nor to the citation of needlessly numerous authorities, and he was not what might be termed a mere case judge. He seized upon the great central truths of the case before principles of the law, with the sole end of limb there was but a remote chance of his | rather than for the purpose of preserving the mere technicalities which are sometimes invoked to defeat tablishing precedents for the future. He possessed an almost unerring instinct for right. He saw, with keen insight, through the subtle sophistries of wrong, and if at times he seemed harsh in judgment, it was when he believed that base men were attempting to use the court for unrighteous purposes. In such cases his condemnation was quick and severe. "He was a man of positive character. He was not negative and colorless. He possessed convictions and adhered to them with resolution. He was not, however, a dogmatist, but was always ready to whatever might be urged against the integrity of his own views. He did not hesitate to revise his own opinions if they were shown to be wrong. In an important patent case he wrote an opinion which subsec reflection led him to believe was four upon an erroneous view of the law. He, thereupon, upon his own motion, wrote an opinion, reversing himself. "The records of the court attest the mag-

itude and excellence of his work upon th bench. He dealt with many questions of large and far-reaching significance. possessed the patience to hear, the conscience to investigate and the courage to decide. His mind was essentially equitable in its processes. He preferred to exercise the functions of the chancellor to any other, as it seemed to give him greater latitude to mete out justice than he was able under the application of the rigid rules and prac-PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"He was a man of striking physique; tall, well proportioned, a finely-formed head, denoting poise and strength; a heavy suit of hair and full beard, prematurely turned iron gray; heavy, black, overhanging evebrows, beneath which were large, dark brown, kindly eyes, which really portrayed the inward emotions; dark skin, and easy and dignified carriage. General Sherman told me that when he first met Gresham upon the field he was struck by his personal appearance, and regarded him finest specimen of young manhood he had

rity in thought and deed. He early recognized the correlation of labor and capita ation now than ever. He was the wise friend of each. He concurred with Judge Drummond in his view that the six months labor and supply creditors of insolvent railroad companies, prior to the appointment of receivers, should be preferred to the bondholders, and he invariably adhered to

railroad properties. administered, through many large properties, and invariably suc cessfully. He possessed good executive abil ity and exacted of his officers frequent an ample reports, both written and oral, and freely advised with them in the administration of their trusts. He required always a high order of ability and compelled the ut-

"He was a just judge in the fullest an est sense. He came from the great body ple and was always in touch them. He possessed none of the elements of the demagogue. He was always natural never sought or pretended to be what Go